

## News of the Day.

"To show the very eye and body of the times."

If the telegraphic accounts of the result of the election in Kentucky for members of the State Legislature be correct, the democrats have secured a small majority on joint ballot; thus giving that party a Senator of the United States, in place of the Hon. John J. Crittenden. It is not improbable that the choice will fall upon Vice-President Breckinridge. Mr. Crittenden's term expires on the 4th of March 1861, at which time Mr. Breckinridge's term as Vice-President also ends.

A letter from Paris says there is much gaiety there just now. The Americans are there in swarms, and are squandering thousands of the old folks' hard earned dollars. No foreigner goes into the folies and pleasures of Parisian life with such a perfect "looseness" as the American, and he is, in consequence, adored by the shopkeepers, cafe waiters, restaurant proprietors, hackmen, gamblers, valets de place, and brettees.

The Louisville Democrat gives an account of the spontaneous bursting of a barrel of whiskey at the establishment of Chenoweth & Co., of that city, in which the barrel was riven to fragments by the force of the explosion. Two or three similar disasters have, as we are informed, occurred in Cincinnati, since the commencement of the warm weather. Such accidents, dangerous as they are to human life, are calculated to provoke an inquiry into their cause.

There will be four annual conferences of the M. E. Church, in the month of August—Kent, Tennessee, to the north of Transylvania, on the 10th inst.; Bishop Simpson presiding. On the same day, the Oregon Conference, at Albany, at that state, Bishop Baker presiding. On the 24th, the Upper Iowa Conference, at Iowa City, Bishop Jones presiding; and on the 29th, the Ohio Conference at Columbus, Bishop Ames presiding.

The ladies are introducing a new and beautiful ornament for the parlor, mantle, or centre-table. They take large pine burrs, sprinkle them with seeds of any kind in them, and place them in pots of water. When the burrs are soaked a few days, they close up in the form of solid cones, then the little spines of green grass begin to emerge from amongst the laminae, forming an ornament of rare and simple beauty.

We learn from the Boston Merchants' Exchange that the British steam propeller, Andes, Alps, Lebanon, Taurus and Tenebris, all of the Cunard line, have been sold to the Spanish government. They will be replaced by five others of greater capacity and power. On the success of the Great Eastern depends the adoption of the propeller for the new steamer Scotia now building by Messrs. Melvins.

A letter from Niagara Falls says that where the suspension bridge originally sagged only two or three inches under the weight of a train, it now sags nearly twenty inches. The general impression in the neighborhood is that this great work of art will one of these days give way and fall into the river. Visitors now walk over the bridge instead of crossing in the trains as formerly.

Henry Gratton, the younger, is dead. He was once member of Parliament for Meath, in Ireland, and only surviving son of the great Henry Gratton. The event took place rather suddenly on the 16th ult., at his residence in the county of Wicklow. Mr. Gratton was among the faithful few who adhered to Mr. O'Connell throughout his stormy career of Irish agitation.

At the new hotel in New York, the boarders ascend from the first to the sixth stories by steam elevators, continually moving on a revolving perpendicular screw shaft. The next improvement will be a mechanical locomotive water, to pass continually around the table, to carry the food to the boarders and to take away the empty plates.

On Monday night, Harrisburg, Pa., was visited by a severe storm of wind, rain, and hail, very delicately interspersed with thunder and lightning. The Union says the cellar under the United States hotel were flooded with water to the depth of a foot, and much damage was done in different parts of the town.

The correspondent of the London Herald alleges that the apologetic speech addressed by the Emperor to the deputation of state bodies, already printed in the Gazette, is officially given in the Moniteur, has neutralized the effect of his military triumphs upon the "dangerous classes" of Paris.

The Cincinnati papers contain dispatches from various sections of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, giving accounts of fine rains in those localities on Sunday and Monday. In some places it rained very heavily for several hours, and in others the shower was light.

A grand banquet had been given in London to Mr. Charles Keat, on his approaching retirement from the management of the Princess's theatre. The Duke of Newcastle presided. There were about six hundred people at the banquet, including many distinguished men.

The valuable steam grist and saw mill, belonging to James H. S. Gibbons, esq., in the lower part of Prince Georges county, Md., was entirely consumed by fire on Monday morning, the 1st inst. Mr. Gibbons' loss is very heavy—probably \$10,000.

In analyzing the condition of the London sewers, Dr. Letheby, the chemist, asserts that the lime thrown into them is almost useless. It retards, but does not prevent decomposition and the disengagement of malarious gases.

A letter received in New York by the Ocean Queen, dated London, 19th, says that nothing had been heard there from Kossuth for several days, and it was feared that he had been treacherously dealt with.

It is said to be ascertained that several months ago the Miramon government invited France and England to assume the protectorate of Mexico, but they have given no response to the proposition.

An exchange tells us that a physician in Louisville, Ky., has made the discovery that by living principally on butter milk a human being may prolong life to the period of 200 years. Hurra for butter milk!

The President has appointed Wm. B. Randolph to act as Treasurer of the United States during the temporary absence and sickness of Samuel Casey.

From California. St. Louis, August 2.—The overland mail, from San Francisco on the 11th ult., arrived here to-day.

The business of San Francisco was more active, but there is no improvement reported in the prices.

The business portion of the town of Chips Flat in Sierra county, was burnt on the 9th ult., causing a loss of \$75,000. About the same time the town of Elko and Nevada county, was nearly all destroyed. The loss amounted to \$75,000.

The total amount of the labels which have been issued against the steamer Washington, exceeds \$50,000.

## Letter from Old Point Comfort.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. Old Point, August 1.—I left Baltimore, on Friday afternoon, in the fine steamer Adelaide, of the Bay Line, for Old Point, Portsmouth, and Norfolk. The Adelaide was formerly in the trade between St. John, N. B., and Boston, but being an opposition boat, was bought off, and subsequently, after laying up in New York, was purchased by this Company, to take the place of the North Carolina, destroyed by fire. The Adelaide is a fine sea boat, and admirably adapted to the trade she is now employed in.

I was gratified to learn that the trade of Norfolk and Portsmouth was gradually improving, their receipts of Cotton increasing this season some 30 or 25,000 bales, besides large arrivals of staves, shingles, lumber, cane, peas, and naval stores. The principal direct shipments are staves to the West Indies and Mediterranean; the corn and cotton to New York.

The new Atlantic Hotel was to open to-day, by A. G. Newton, esq., formerly of your city. The house is plainly and neatly furnished; the location is a good one, and it is, beyond question, the best ventilated and most delightful house in the Southern country. With such a host and hostess, I am quite sure, all who visit Norfolk will find it to be a pleasure to pay it a visit.

I understood there is at Norfolk and Portsmouth, in addition to the Banking capital, four or five Savings Banks, who have on deposit near a million of dollars. One of them alone has deposits of near \$200,000, and does as much business as the Banks; and on the capital invested, (\$50,000), owned by nineteen individuals, they receive an annual profit of 20 per cent., or \$10,000 on each share of \$50,000.

The Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad is increasing its business, and it is supposed its receipts will be, for the twelve months, from \$60 to \$70,000; yet it has powerful opposition to contend against in the river boats. For the sake of the borough of Norfolk, it is to be hoped it may finally be successful. It will require time and patience to get its receipts sufficiently to pay its running expenses, and the interest on their bonds, but that time will undoubtedly come. Norfolk, like all Virginia ports, depends too much upon a coastwise trade; but this, it appears, cannot be avoided. Our exports, except cotton and staves, are not wanted abroad, except in times of famine or short crops; and a large number of the old merchants, except those engaged in the Virginia Tobacco trade, have retired from business, and are investing in stocks, &c., instead of keeping their money to do business on, or to help those who have the means, but not the money, to do business with, and thus it is that the people seem astonished at Virginia commerce declining.

At this delightful watering place or resort, the company, at present, is about 200. The season, so far, has been a very successful one to the proprietors, Col. Segar. Every delicacy the market affords is to be found here, with the greatest abundance of fish, crabs, and oysters. The servants are polite and attentive. There are stationed at Fort Monroe, six companies of artillery, who twice a day, to the great enjoyment of the guests of the "Hygeia," go through all the exercise of military drill. They have a magnificent band of music. Of course, so large a number of young officers draw together a great many young ladies from the adjoining counties; and they have a most agreeable time of it. I do not know a pleasanter place to be at this hot weather, than Old Point, with Col. Segar.

One thing struck me as most remarkable at Fort Monroe. While every thing about the fortifications and the grounds was of the most substantial and durable character, the soldiers' quarters, instead of being brick and of a substantial size to accommodate the men comfortably, were of the most ordinary boards, and, in case of fire, nothing could prevent their total destruction. Is it not singular, that a government whose expenditures run up at one time to \$60,000,000 dollars, should not have provided secure quarters for the soldiers, at this important post, when they were squandering the money on every conceivable object, until they got tired of themselves, and have commenced hanging in, for fear they might be turned out of power?

I was sorry to learn from many farmers at Old Point, from James River, and many counties on the Rappahannock and Potomac, that the wheat crop was not turning out as well as they expected from the straw, by 25 per cent; but there will be enough for all our wants, and at moderate prices, unless a foreign demand shall spring up.

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## Letter from Kossuth.

The subject letter has been forwarded to the Leeds Mercury, by Mr. Alderman Mitchell, of Bradford, a gentleman on intimate terms of friendship with M. Kossuth. It was written while in Paris, before the exile's departure for Italy.

Paris, June 17, 1859. MY DEAR FRIEND, The generous country where I rested my tempest-tossed head for many long years lies behind, and outward bound is my small craft on the stormy sea, with nothing save my determination, which nothing can shake—that happen what may to me personally, either my country will be free, or else I shall know how to preserve her from imputing herself in vain. I may become a victim—my nation will not become one. I may be instrumental in calling her forth to reawakening life. Can I not do this safely, I shall take care to preserve her future unconquered.

Revolving in my mind all the noble, delicate friendship, all the consolations of sympathy which I was allowed to enjoy in your country from many, many friends—from none more than from you—emotions through you too strong to allow of words. By the eternal, I feel myself as much a man as any mortal on earth, yet while I write, a tear trembles on my eye lids, and I feel not ashamed of it.

It is a tribute of a grateful heart for benefits received. It is an offering that accompanies my silent but fervent invocation of the choicest blessings of God upon your country, your home, yourself, and upon all those of your people whose kindness and sympathy poured the smallest drop of consolation into the wounds of my adversity.

If I succeed I hope to see you, and many of you, in my own home; and no brother ever has greeted a brother with a heartier welcome than I and my people will greet you or any of you.

I feel you will say that I have fallen in duty's path. If I am spared, but fail, I may see England again. Then, however, it will be a broken, useless reed that is cast on your shores, and few will be the days which it will be able to bear before it rot.

"Come weal, come woe," the will of Him above be done! Farewell, farewell. Ever yours, truly, Kossuth.

Glasgow in the United States. The American Gaslight Journal for August furnishes the following:

In 1816 it was imported from England into Baltimore, Md. Six years later, in 1822, the city of Boston, Mass., ventured to risk the experiment of introducing New York city, not actually behind the "light-houses," followed suit in the succeeding year, 1823. Two years afterwards, in 1825, the two little towns of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Bristol, R. I., were lighted with gas. In 1830 the Massachusetts Gaslight Company shared the honors and profits with the New York Company by rescuing from "outer darkness" the district north of Grand street, in this city. Again, five years elapsed, and in 1835 the New Orleans, La., Gaslight Company was established. In the following year, Pittsburgh, Pa., followed her sister city, New York city, in this mode of illumination.

In 1841, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Pa., were gas-lighted, for the first time. In 1844, Kensington, Pa. In 1845, Nantucket, Mass., although a fishing town, gave up whale oil for gaslight, and Albany, N. Y., followed her example. In 1846, Charleston, S. C.; Frankfort, Ky., and Newark, N. J. In 1848, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dayton, O.; New Haven, Ct.; Providence, R. I.; Reading, Pa.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Troy, N. Y.; Zanesville, O. In 1849, Chicago, Ill.; Beirut, Mech. In 1850, Lancaster, Pa.; Louisville, Mass.; Portland, Me.; Utica, N. Y.; Worcester, Mass.; York, Pa. In 1850, Auburn, N. Y.; Columbus, O.; Easton, Pa.; Nashville, Tenn.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Potomac, Pa.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Salem, Mass.; Wheeling, Va.; and Williamsburg, N. Y. Since which time gaslight companies, in not only every part of this Union, but in South America and Central America, Mexico, and the British provinces, have been forming rapidly.

An ingenious discovery, consisting in the compression of fodder for horses and cattle, to reduce its bulk, and facilitate its transportation, has been made by a Veterinary surgeon, Mr. Maudin of the French Imperial Guard, and adopted by the Minister of War for the late campaign. Thus subjected to a practical trial, it has fully answered the expectations entertained by the inventor, and earned the highest testimonials from officers of the cavalry.

A journey or campaign is compressed into small tablets, in a manner similar to that previously in use in Europe, of compressing vegetable substances. The new process which has just been published, is described as follows:—The hay and straw are chopped fine, the oats or corn crushed, and then mixed in proportion to the nutritive qualities afforded by each. Upon this mixture is poured a mulluginous residue of linseed, and the whole pressed into a hard mass, and the tablets are dried in an oven. Not above are these cakes more easily transported than the materials of which they are composed in their crude state, being reduced to a much smaller volume, but they are more easily preserved also, being less subject to atmospheric influences, dampness, &c. Although suggested by the emergencies of war, and promising to render most excellent service to the commissariat department in all expeditions for horses and cattle, of especial value to this country, affording as it does, such great advantages to emigration parties into the far west, exploring expeditions, and encampments in distant regions. Pennsylvania.

Labors of Edward Everett. The August number of the Eclectic Magazine, in speaking of Hon. Edward Everett, gives an account of his labors in connection with the Mount Vernon fund. His Washington Orator was first delivered February 22, 1856, and has been given since then one hundred and twenty-nine times, yielding \$55,783.62. For the "Mount Vernon Papers" in the New York Ledger, he received \$10,000, and in other ways smaller sums, making a contribution to the Mount Vernon fund of \$68,163.56. In addition to the other labors for this object, he has delivered lectures for other benevolent associations, making a total of more than three years' labor in a little over two, too, that Mr. Everett has travelled many thousands miles, and defrayed all his expenses from his private purse. He has done this, too, when much occupied by private and public affairs, and frequently in delicate health.

Printing the Bible. In 1611, King James and his Privy Council brought out the present authorized English version of the Scriptures, and gave the two Universities in England and the King's printer the sole right to print, publish or print off a copy. The Bible has, on the whole, been pretty well and cheaply printed, but not so cheaply as in Scotland, where open to competition, or even in Ireland. The monopoly has, however, been a restriction upon the natural rights and liberties of all Englishmen for two hundred and fifty years. This patent is one of the most enormous and profitable jobs in all England, giving to three parties the entire monopoly, giving to the University of Cambridge, the patent expires, and the question is whether it will be renewed.

A First Class Confidence Woman—Extraordinary Financial Operations. Miss Abby A. Goddard, the woman who has been on examination at Roxbury on a charge of obtaining \$300 on false pretences, from Wm. R. Houston, the carpenter and builder, has not been seen by any one of the police since she left the court on Wednesday evening, giving bail in \$800 for her appearance. [She has since appeared.]

This Miss Goddard, it appears, is a native of Mansfield, Ct., and is about forty years of age. She is short and stout, with smooth round face and dark eyes, but not at all fascinating. She seems, however, if half the stories related of her are true, to have possessed the gift of a persuading tongue to a good degree, and as one gentleman expressed it, "she could talk business about as fast as anybody he ever saw."

The note which she gave to Mr. Houston, and which to him is the valuable representative of his missing \$300, fell over her yesterday, and was not paid. It was protested. There have been quite a number of persons with whom she has had dealings in this city other than those before mentioned. Mr. Dwyne, the manufacturing jeweller, opposite the Old South Church, exchanged checks with her on or twice, and a check of his for \$750 obtained by her is now in possession of L. Claflin, esq., but payment of it cannot be enforced owing to the caution which Mr. Claflin manifested at the time of its reception.

Her operations with Mr. Claflin, who, as we all know, is one of our shrewdest business men, have reached nearly \$2,000, and how much of this he loses we cannot tell. Mr. Barry, cashier of the City Bank, can also bear testimony regarding how much he has dealt with her—to the extent of several hundred dollars, we are informed.

A large commission house on one of our wharves exchanged checks with her a long time since, on the strength of her references and apparent standing—a prime mode of operation, which has been repeatedly successful—and they finally had one of her notes for \$650 returned unpaid. His honor Mayor Ord of Roxbury, has a claim of several hundred dollars for rent which he believes entirely valuable.

Another gentleman in this city the agent of a very large business, being also touched slightly, wrote to a friend in Troy to ascertain what he could regarding her, and received an answer from which we make extracts, and by special request, omit several names of men standing very high among the business men of Troy.

"Troy, July 27, 1859. "I heard this morning that the sum she received from the Shakers at Niskayuna was \$6,000, instead of one thousand, as I had understood until this morning. My knowledge in this respect is from a young lady who was boarding with her at the time the transaction took place.

"Robert G. Fox, a cut-maker at Marshall's factories, was completely ruined by her. She got his checks, signed with his name, (signed in blank), and she filled them out at her convenience and used them at her will. He was an industrious mechanic, but was obliged to assign to protect his creditors, and many of these checks are still in the hands of people along the streets, to what amount is not known, and I was told by B. yesterday, that (deceased now) had endorsed her notes and checks to the amount of \$6,000, and that suits had been commenced against his estate, and the consequence of such suits was a mortgage to that amount.

"I was also informed this morning, that she succeeded in obtaining \$8,000 from two Quaker ladies of Lowell, stating that unless she could raise that sum, her summary would pass into the hands of the Commonwealth, as they were very anxious to purchase it. The same argument was used to crack them.

"One of the Bank Presidents stated last evening that the sum of \$60,000 had not come to his knowledge.

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant, —Boston True.

CHARLES C. BURR.

Loudon County, Va.

Ten days ago the prospect for an abundant yield of corn in Loudon, was more cheering than for several years previous—now, the wilted blade, and drooping tassel give evidence of the great want of rain. The weather is dry and cool, and without an early, soaking rain, the yield will not reach one-half its promise a fortnight since. In some sections of the county, we also learn the streams are beginning to be seriously affected by the drought.

We learn that there was quite an agreeable time at Silcott's Spring, on Saturday last—some 400 or 500 persons were present, and enjoyed the day most pleasantly. In the afternoon, the Loudon Cavalry, in full uniform, Capt. D. T. Shreve commanding, appeared on the ground, and went through various evolutions, much to the delight of the assembled crowd.

The Loudon and Berlin Bridge is again offered for sale on the 10th day of November, as will be seen by reference to advertisement. This work, which is represented as one among the best in the State, is in good condition, enjoys an extensive travelling patronage, and offers rare inducements for profitable investment.

August Court.—The following gentlemen will constitute the Court for August, which will be held on Monday next—Asa Rogers, Presiding Justice; Theodore Leith, J. P. Grubb, Thos. W. Edwards, W. Hummer, Associates.—London Mirror.

Horse Thief Arrested.

A man giving his name as Jos. Thomas, whose head is whitened with the frosts of 70 winters, was arrested yesterday near New Cumberland, charged with having obtained a horse and buggy under false pretences, with the design of stealing the same. It appears that he went to a livery stable in Fredrick city, Md., on Thursday last, and hired the horse and buggy for the purpose of going a distance of 15 miles to bring his children to that city, intending to return on that or the next day. Not returning at the time specified, suspicion was aroused, and the man pursued and overtaken at the time and place above named. He was arrested and brought to our prison.

We learn that the venerable singer "stole the livery of heaven, to serve the devil in," having passed himself off at various places as a Minister of the Gospel. Genuinely clad, venerable